

Learning with Errors, Circular Security & Fully Homomorphic Encryption

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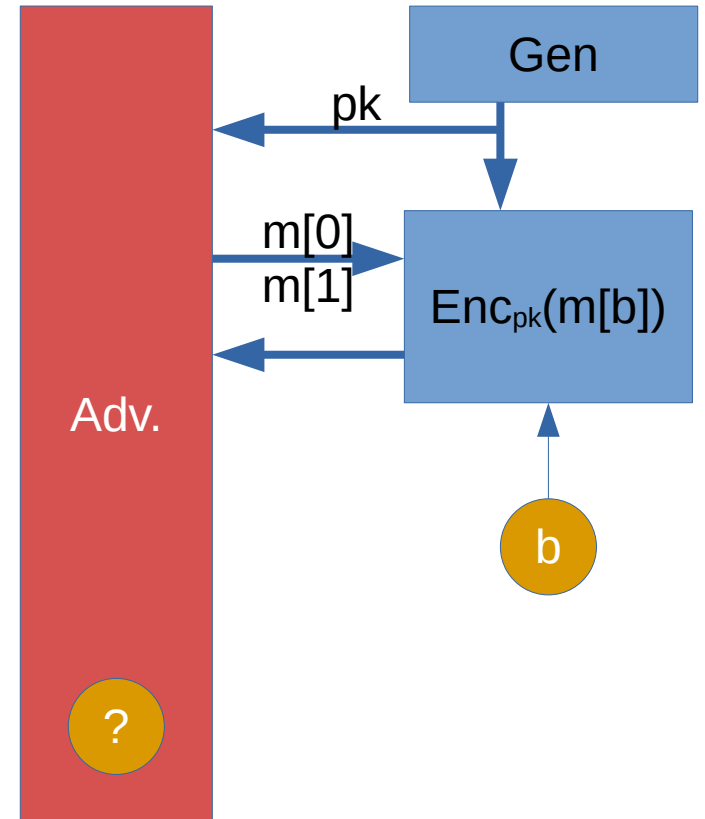


Outline

- Introduction:
 - The problem: Encryption and circular security
 - Motivation: Fully Homomorphic Encryption (FHE)
- **Contributions:**
 - **Circular LWE assumption(s)**
 - **Example:** Search to decision reduction
- Conclusion and Open Problems

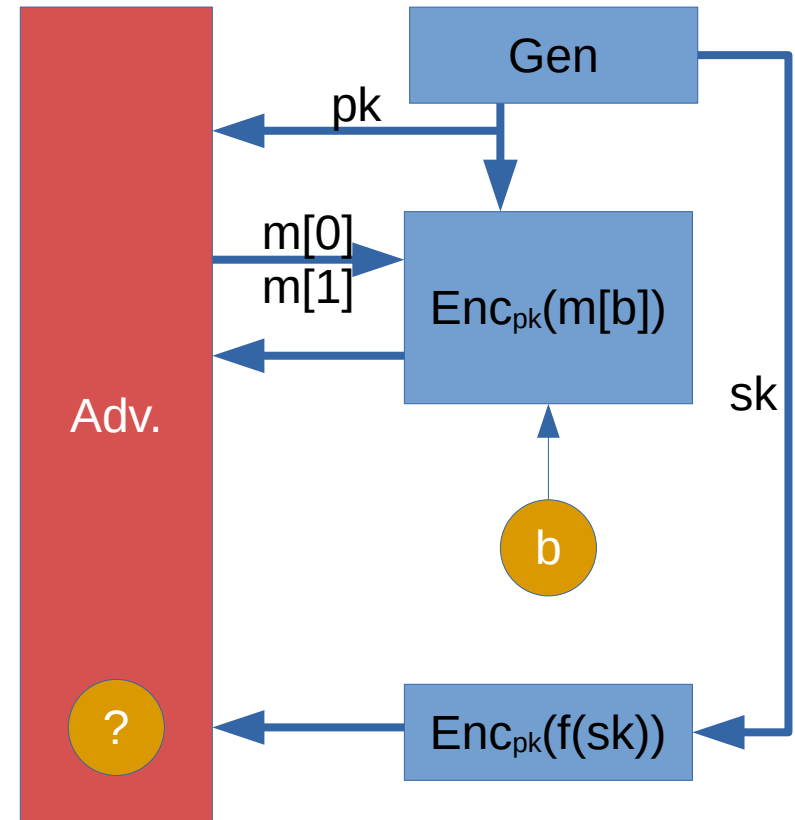
Security of Encryption

- Encryption scheme: $(\text{Gen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec})$
- Semantic (IND-CPA) Security [Goldwasser, Micali'84]
 - $(pk, sk) \leftarrow \text{Gen}()$
 - $(pk, \text{Enc}_{pk}(m_0)) \approx (pk, \text{Enc}_{pk}(m_1))$
 - m_0, m_1 are adversarially chosen, but
 - cannot depend on the secret key sk
- Circular security: what if $m=f(sk)$?
 - [GM'84] already shows that some schemes may be broken



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Circular Security: Motivation

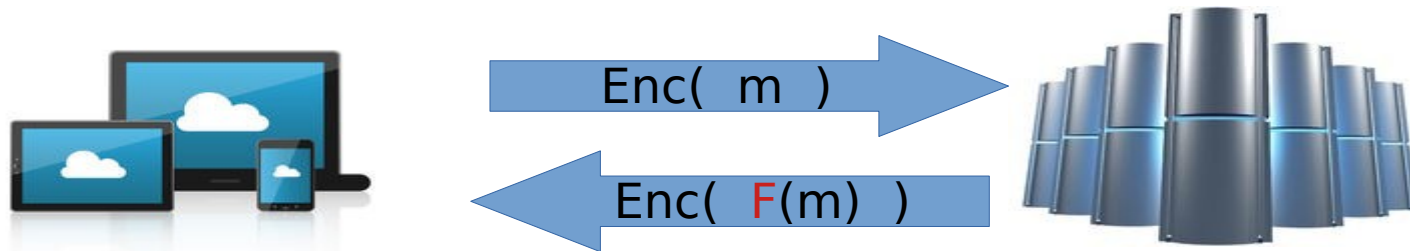
- Full disk encryption
- Symbolic security analysis [Abadi,Rogaway'07,...]
- Anonymous credential systems
[Camenisch,Lysanskaya'01,...]
- This talk: Fully Homomorphic Encryption (FHE)
[Gentry'09,...]

Fully Homomorphic Encryption

- Encryption: used to protect data at rest or in transit



- Fully Homomorphic Encryption: supports arbitrary computations (F) on encrypted data



Leveled vs Full HE

- Leveled Homomorphic Encryption (LHE):
 - $(pk, sk) \leftarrow \text{Gen}(L)$
 - Can compute $\text{Eval}_{pk}(F, c)$ where F is a circuit of depth $\leq L$
 - Can be build from standard LWE [Brakerski, Vaikuntanathan'11]
- Fully Homomorphic Encryption (FHE):
 - $(pk, sk) \leftarrow \text{Gen}()$
 - $\text{Eval}_{pk}(F, c)$ for arbitrary F
 - Still not known how to build from LWE
- Bootstrapping [Gentry'09]: Transform LHE \rightarrow FHE
 - Requires LHE to be circular secure

FHE: state of the art

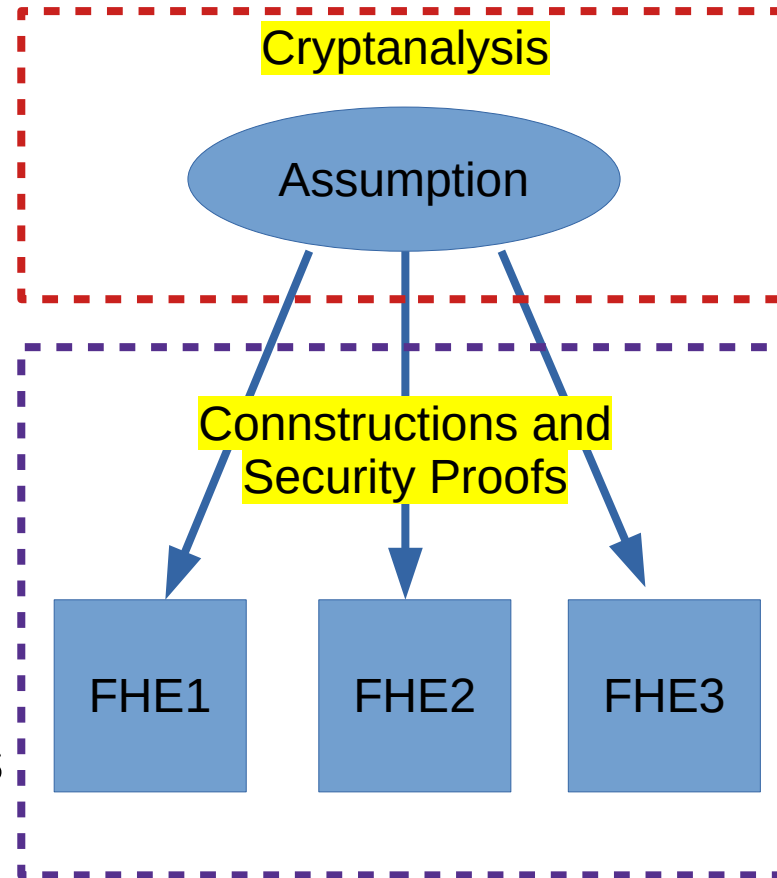
- Many FHE schemes based on LWE/RLWE [BV,BGV,BFV,GSW,DM,CGGI,...]
 - All use bootstrapping → require circular security
- Circular security
 - Has become a common “assumption” in FHE
 - No known attacks ...
 - ... no cryptanalysis attempts
- Not considered here: schemes based on iO

The problem with circular security

- Circular security: “ $\text{Enc}_{pk}(f(sk))$ does not help”
 - Cannot even define before first defining Enc
 - encoding $f(sk)$ depends on FHE Eval algorithm
 - Each scheme carries its own circular security assumption
- Hard to specify cryptanalysis challenges
- Similar “circular security” assumptions for iO were proposed and then broken

Our goal

- Formulate “LWE circular security” assumption(s)
- Advantages:
 - Simple, concrete assumption(s)
 - Allows to reduce multiple FHE schemes to the same (or small set of) assumptions
 - Supports reductions between assumptions
 - Basis to generate concrete challenges

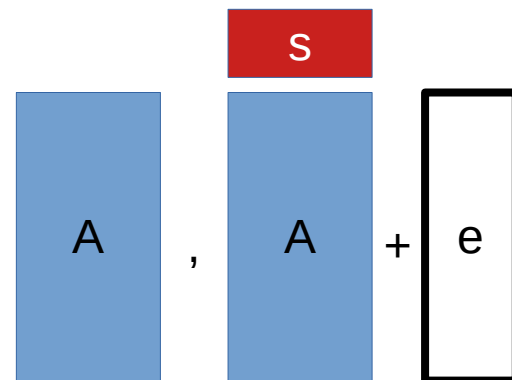


Contributions

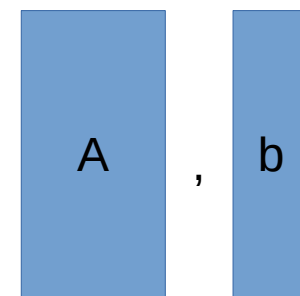
- **Assumptions:** CircLWE, LinLWE, CliqueLWE
- **Reductions:** LinLWE \leftarrow CircLWE \leftrightarrow CliqueLWE
- **FHE:** BV, GSW, etc. are secure under CircLWE
- **Hardness:** LinLWE holds under LWE
- **Search-to-Decision** reduction for CircLWE
- **Robustness** of CircLWE under sk encoding
- **This is just a start:** much work still to be done

Learning With Errors (LWE)

- LWE Problem [Regev'05]
 - $[A, As+e] \approx [A, b]$ are indistinguishable
 - $A, b \leftarrow$ uniformly random mod q
 - s : random secret vector
 - $e \leftarrow$ random “error” vector with small entries



\approx



- LWE with side information Pub:
 - $(\text{Pub}(s), [A, As+e]) \approx (\text{Pub}(s), [A, b])$
 - For lossy Pub: leakage resilience of LWE [Goldwasser, Kalai, Peikert, Vaikuntanathan'10]

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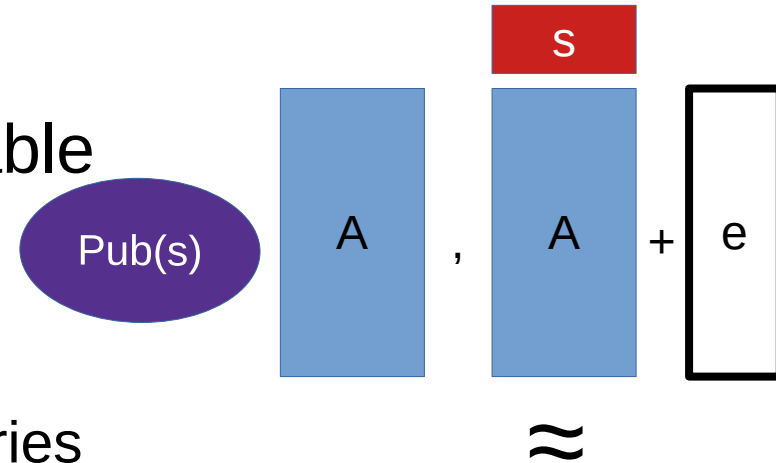
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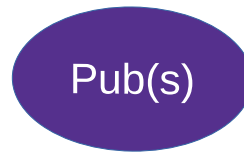
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Matrix LWE

- Also known as “amortized LWE” [Peikert,Waters’08]
 - $[A, AS+E] \approx [A, B]$ where S, E, B are matrices
 - Follows from standard (single column) LWE by standard hybrid argument
- LWE with side information Pub :
 - $(\text{Pub}(S), [A, AS+E]) \approx (\text{Pub}(S), [A, B])$
 - Follows from single column version if Pub works independently on the columns of S

Circular LWE

- For some (fixed, publicly known) function $\varphi: \mathbb{Z}_q^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^m$
 - $[A, As+e+\varphi(s)] \approx [A, b]$
 - Equivalent to LWE when $\varphi(s)=Ps$ is linear
- Relating it to leakage (Pub) formulation:
 - $\varphi(s)=(\varphi'(s),0)$
 - $[A, As+e+\varphi(s)] = ([A_1, A_1s+e_1+\varphi'(s)] , [A_2, A_2s+e_2])$
 $= (\text{Pub}(s) , [A_2, A_2s+e_2])$
 - $\text{Pub}(s)$ is an “LWE encryption” of $\varphi(s)$ under s

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Strong CircLWE assumption

- For **any** function $\varphi: \mathbb{Z}_q^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^m$: $[A, As+e+\varphi(s)] \approx [A, b]$
 - An even stronger assumption (for search LWE) was already proposed by [Canetti,Chen,Reylin,Rothblum'18]
- Is it equivalent to LWE for any φ ?
- Can you find a φ for which it can be broken?
- Hard to give challenges!
(cryptanalyst needs to choose φ first)
- What φ are relevant to FHE constructions?

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Lattice gadgets

- Gadget: $(\text{encG}, \text{decG}, \text{invG})$
- Main example: powers-of-two gadget
 - $\text{encG}(x) = (x, 2x, 4x, 8x, \dots, 2^k x)$ for $k = \log q$
 - $\text{invG}(c) =$ binary decomposition of c
- Properties
 - Scalar product $\langle \text{invG}(c), \text{encG}(x) \rangle = cx$
 - $\text{decG}(\text{encG}(x) + e) = x$ for $|e| < q/4$
- Many other gadgets (CRT, Δ , hybrid, ...)

“Gadget LWE” Encryption

- secret key: $s \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n$
- $\text{gLWE}_s(m) = [A, As + e + \text{encG}(m)] = [A, b] \pmod q$
- $\text{Dec}_s(A, b) = \text{decG}(b - As)$
 $= \text{decG}(\text{encG}(m) + e) = m$
- Corrects errors of size $q < 2$, with message space $M = \mathbb{Z}_q$
 - much better than scaling gadget $\Delta = q/p$ for $M = \mathbb{Z}_p$
 - Can directly encrypt the secret key, ciphertexts, etc.

CircLWE

- $\text{Pub}(s) = [A, As+e+\text{encG}(\varphi(s))] = \text{gLWE}_s(\varphi(s))$
- $\varphi(s) = \text{invG}((1,s)) \times \text{invG}((1,s))$
- If $s = s_0 + 2s_1 + 4s_2 + \dots$ with $s_i \in \{0,1\}^n$
 - $\varphi(s) = (1, s_0, \dots, s_n, \dots, s_i s_j, \dots)$
- This is precisely the evaluation key of B12 FHE scheme
- **“Theorem”**: B12 is secure under CircLWE
 - Proof: easy, by definition $\text{Pub}(s) = \text{evk}$ of B12
 - This will be useful in proving other results

Search to Decision reduction

- Search CircLWE:
 - given $[A, As + e + \text{enc}_G(\varphi(s))]$, find s
- Theorem: Search CircLWE is hard, then (decision) CircLWE is hard (for $e' > 2^\lambda e$)
- Proof:
 - Show how to “randomize” s
 - “Guess and check” the value of s , similar to standard search-to-decision reduction for LWE

Randomizing s in CircLWE

- $[A, As+e+G(\varphi(s))] = \text{gLWE}_s(\varphi(s)) = \text{evk}$
 - Want to map $s \rightarrow (s+r)$
 - $h_r([A,b]) = [A,b+Ar] = [A, A(s+r) + e + G(\varphi(s))]$
 - This is $\text{gLWE}_{r+s}(\varphi(s))$, not quite right
 - Let $f_r(\varphi(s)) = \varphi(s+r)$, and use evk to compute
$$h_r(\text{Eval}_{\text{evk}}(f_r, \text{evk})) = h_r(\text{gLWE}_s(\varphi(s+r)))$$
$$= \text{gLWE}_{s+r}(\varphi(s+r))$$
 - Add “smudging noise” to adjust the error distribution

Conclusion

- Strong LWE circular security:
 - pick your f , if you can break it let me know
- CircLWE for specific f :
 - relevant to FHE
 - nice properties, in theory
- CliqueLWE:
 - $\text{Pub} = \{ \text{Enc}_{\text{pk}[i]}(\text{sk}[j]) : i, j \}$
 - equivalent to CircLWE
- Limitations:
 - blow up in error size
 - RLWE require additional information (automorphisms)
- This is just a start:
 - Much work still to be done
 - “CircLWE challenge page”?
- Practical FHE schemes?